WORLD-LIGHTING LIBERTY. THE BARTHOLDI STATUE UNVEILED

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT WORK ON BEDLOW'S ISLAND.

THE PARADES AND CEREMONIES INTERFERED WITH BY RAIN AND FOG.

& GREAT DAY FOR BARTHOLDI AND FOR THE TWO REPUBLICS-THE LAND PARADE SUCCESSFUL IN SPITE OF OBSTACLES—YESSELS ON THE WA-TER LOST IN MIST—EXERCISES ON BED-LOW'S ISLAND-ADDRESSES BY SENA-TOR EVARTS AND MR. DEPEW-THE TORCH NOT LIGHTED.

Only the luckiess weather yesterday robbed New-York of one of these brilliant spectacles which come now and then with great national celebrations and leave a dazzling memory of pomp and circumstance for years to come behind them. As it was, the promises of clearing skies which the Signal Service men had tautalizingly sent out were broken one by one to the most patient hope, and the day dragged along from one ceremony to another in a disgusting mess of rain and fog, which lightened now to a misty drizzle or thickened afterward to a steady pour.

The huge land parade formed off Fifth Avenue in the wet and marched along the stippery, muddy streets with dripping ranks and ragged edges. The Presidential party and the French delegates stood shivering for hours on the unsheltered reviewing platform and looked drearily forward to the mo ment when the long procession would pass. The naval column in the North River was hid almost from the start in fog and mist. No traces of the great marine spectacle which a fair day had promised were to be seen from the Battery or the Brook-

lyn Bridge. open ramparts of old Fort Wood and the soft drizzling rain fell in slanting sheets on the crowd huddled closely in the grand stand under the protecting shadow of the pede tal's foundations. Umbrellas and great coats were useless and the ceremonies were shortened unexpectedly, but, perhaps, to the relief of many, by a mistake of signals for the unveiling and the salute.

Yet in many ways the ceremonies of Bartholdi Day will always be memorable here. The land parade itself was 20,000 strong and though the rain fell incessantly on the slippery streets, the line showed scarcely a straggling or broken edge.

The crowds along the route, too, numbered hundreds of thousands, all filled with enthusiasm and reckless good will. Men and women pushed and trampled upon one another and the slushy mud was spattered right and left; yet good order was kept and fewer disturbances were reported to the police than on any other recent great celebration

Nothing, too, could quite overcome the impres siveness of the unveiling itself or the graceful flow of eloquence with which the splenaid gift of the French people was finally turned over, after so many years of waiting, to the hands of the United

It was a great day for Bartholdi, who saw at last the fullilment of that scupitor's fancy on which he has lavished so unselfishly the best ten years of his life. It was a great day, too, for the French and American Committees, which have reached at last and with overwhelming success, the end of the vast undertaking in which they so courageously embarked.

judge by the enthusiasm of the crowd, in distress and discomfort as it was when the stately figure of the buge, clear-lined, pure-faced Goddess was unverled, it was a great day for Liberty, for America

BEGINNING THE MARCH.

There was a great gathering of cohorts in Fifthave, from an early hour yesterday morning. Staff officers, resplendent in gilt lace and cocked hats, went scurrying ap and down the street; uniformed battalions were forming in the side streets there as the companies marched to the points where they ere to join the line of the procession; while mer and women were beginning to choose points of observation whence to watch the great parade The long ramparts of paving-stones with which Matthew Baird has lined the avenue below Thertieth-st. were vantage points for which street urchins fought desperately. The defeated forces jetired to the telegraph poles, and a few fortunate ones found comfortable quatters and an unobstructed view on the top rims of the deserted lamp-posts, whence they surveyed the crowds below with entire equanimity. The stoops of the houses were crowded; balcomes, windows and every place whence a view of the parale could be obtained were filled with eager faces.

The decorations along the avenue were not pro fuse. Above Forty-eighth-st. hardly a flag or a piece of bunting was displayed. The French flag waved above the Windsor Hotel, while in front of the door stoot a long line of horses, with military saddles and saddle-cloths, ready for the use of the officers. The Union League Club displayed the National flag and from the windows of some of the houses hung the French and American colors to-

There was an eager crowd about Secretary Whitney's house, on the southwest corner of Fiftyseventh-st. Every one wanted to see the President and the Cabinet Ministers come out, and there the people stood in the raw air, peering into the windows and stretching their necks every time the door opened. The regular troops came marching in to this point and formed, ready to take their place at the head of the line. Then the staff officers rode up and the high dignitaries were admitted to the house to pay their respects to the President. Still the crowd waited, admiring the

fine forms and soldierly bearing of the regulars. The passage of the 7th Regiment caused : momentary diversion. The regiment was forced to take to the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth-st. because a battery of the 5th Artillery occupied the roadway. The men came down the walk on a run, and in front of the Secretary's house wheeled out into the middle of the street again. The mancavre was executed without a break, and the regiment made the two wheels at double-quick pace as smoothly as a snake crawls around a corner.

THE PRESIDENT SEEN AT LAST.

At last the Old Guard, looking extremely ferocious in their great bear-skin caps, took their position at the corner of Fifty-seventh-st., and then the President appeared. There was a rush to get a glimpse of him, but it was not difficult to do so, for he and Secretary Bayard sat for five minutes in their open carriage, waiting for the word to start. Secretary Whitney and Postmaster-General Vilas were in the next carriage, and then came Scoretary Lamar and Private Secretary Lamont. Some Army officers were in closed carriages behind. When all was ready, the Old Guard, acting as escort to the President, started down the avenue. The carriages followed and the Presidential party was cheered all the way down to the reviewing stand in front of the Worth Monument.

The hour fixed for the starting of the parade was 9:30. The President did not leave Secretary Whitney's house until 10 o'clock, and it was a quarter of an hour later before General Stone handsome and erect on his sorrel charger, started with his staff from Fifty-seventh-st. After him came Colonel Hamilton and the regular troops of the Army and Navy, while as each street was passed fresh forces came wheeling into line from either hand, and the procession swelled until its line stretched over miles. Down the avenue, between the black masses that lined the curbstones, reached the long column of brilliant uniforms, until it was

The rows of bright bayonets swayed slowly and regularly above the belinets of the marching men and as the regiments bassed one by one, the martis music was now faint in the distance, now lond an pear at band. There were cheers all along for the lavorite bodies of troops and a great waving of

handkerchiefs by the ladies in the "windows. The regulars were everywhere well received, and the bine-jackets with their weather-beaten faces and picturesque co-tumes came in for a good share of the applause.

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, with his staff, looked gallant and handsome as he rode down the arcune at this head of the city militia, and he was greated with friendly hand-clapping from the balconies of the clubs and the windows of many private houses. The 7th and 22d regiments were cheered, of course, and there was great enthusiasm over the veteran firemen, with old Harry Howard, in a white soit, limping along in the midst of them.

Scenes along fift in Avenue.

SCENES ALONG FIF H AVENUE. There was not a face to be seen in the windows of the Vanderbilt houses between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., but one of the balconies was crowded with white-aproned servants, who gave the column a hearty greeting as it passed. The roof of the portice in front of the Windsot was filled roof of the portice in front of the Windset was filled with spectators; so were the balconies and windows of the Union League Clab. A few faces were visible in the windows of Pierre Lorillard's house at Thirty-lifth-st. The high brick wall, surmounted by pickets, that connects the houses of William and John Jacob Astor, was peopled by a line of boys who had managed in some unexplained way to climb to its top. Just below Thirty-thirf-st., on the west side, a row of buildings is undergoing repairs. People managed to get upon the scaffolding and to sit astradd's of the projecting rafters, and thus watched the procession at the imminent risk of breaking their necks.

Between Thirtieth and Twenty-sixth sts. Fifthave, is at present unpaved. So the column wheeled

Between Thirtieth and Twenty-sixth sts, Fifthave, is at present unpaved. So the rolumn wheeled into East Thirtieth-st, and passed through Madison-ave, to Medison Square, and then back to Fifth-ave, by Twenty-sixth-st. These numerons turnings gave an opportunity to the regiments to display their skill in evolutions, and those that wheeled without breaking the lines of the plateons received liberal applause. The balconies of the University Club afforded an excellent view of the parade, and they were crowded all the morning. Those who were not fortunate enough to have the privilege of watching the procession from a club balcony or from the windows of a private house, found fairly good points of observation on tracks, and paid half a dollar for each place thereou.

THE REVIEW IN MADISON SQUARE. To those who viewed the scene from the roofs of a joining houses Madison Square must have presented at an early hour in the morning the appearance of an ant-hill at its busiest time. From every direction people came swarming, intent upon securing a coign of vantage near the reviewing-stands which had been erected on either side of Fifthave, and about fifty yards South of the Worth Monument. As early as 9 o'clock every meh of available space on the sidewalks bordering Madison Square on the west side was occupied by a surging, but thoroughly good-natured and well-behaved crowd. The police under Superintendent Murray, assisted by Captain Williams, had little to do except to keep the line of march clear from the irrepressible street urchins, who would break through the ranks on the sidewalks, defying the threats of officers and laughing contempt uously at their uplifted clubs, much to the amusement of the crowd which stood patiently in the drizzling rain awaiting the coming of the President.

The rain of the day before had undoubtedly disouraged a liberal display of flags and bunting. With the exception of the Hotel Barthold and in a modest way also the Hoffman House, scarcely a single building fronting on Madison Square had to show more than one or two flags floating in the morning air. A look up or down Fifth-ave. revealed nothing, if the crowds are excepted, which in any way would have indicated that something unusual was to happen. Most of the windows, however, and balconies were occupied by sight-seers, and so were also the roofs of many houses. Those who were not fortunate enough to secure tickets for the reviewing stand considered themselves lucky when they obtained seats on piles of paying stones which border Fifth-ave. A few Western Union line men perched themselves on the top of telegraph poles, much to the envy of several gamins whom the police would not allow to have seats in the trees of the park. The most persistent appeals of persons who did not hold tickets and were not entitled to seats on either of the re-viewing stands were met by the polite but firm denials of officers who had been specially detailed for this trying work by Captain Williams. It was owing to their efforts that at no time while the procession was passing the stands were the rolling of drums and the piping of flutes became dangerously or even uncomfortably crowd ed.

TAKING DIACUS ON THE REVIEWING STAND. As the morning wore on the crowds became denser; it was with greater difficulty that the small boy was held in check, and the police soon had their hands full. Organizations and societies began to pass on their way uptown to their appointed places of rendezvous. The beating of drums and the sounds of martial music in the distance became more frequent, and the rumbling of passing artillery denoted that the first division was forming. The Signal Corps grew more active and the mysterious waving to and fro of white flags with a red centre from the tops of houses all along the line of Fifth-ave, set the crowds on the President's stand agog with excitement and expectancy. Suddenly it ceased. Had something happened f No. In a minute or so it was resumed more violently than ever, and as the outcome of it all a messenger was dispatched to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to inform the French guests that everything was in readiness on the stand to receive them. Presently they appeared: some in uniform, others respleadent in gold lace and cocked hats covered with decorations and medals and ribbons; others again in evening dress and white gloves, unmindful of the rain, and a few only in plain civilian dress.

It was with some difficulty that a way could be cleared for them therough the crowd watch lined Fifth-ave, on either side of the President's reviewing stand, and it required something more than the persuasive powers of six burly policemen to prevent the crowd from closing in upon the French dignitaries. However, they reached the stand in safety and although they seemed to look with some astonishment at first upon the wet and unprotected seats provided for them they appeared to yield gracefully to the exigencies of the occasion and stood up smiling for the three hours during which the procession passed before them. The guests as they ascended the stand were headed by M. Bartholdi, M. de Lesseps, Admiral Jaures, General Plelissier, Colonel de Pusy, M. Bigot, Colonel d' Eloussedat and Lieutenant Villegert. They were in charge of Captain Fer dinand Levy, Captain Shilling, Lieutenant Waltz and Colonel Collins. Among those whom they found awaiting their arrival on the stand were Senator Evarts, General Sheridan, Colonel "Mike Sheridan, General Hazen, Colonel Kellogg, Colonel Binnt, Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee, Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department; Mr. Preston, the Minister of the Hayman ment; Mr. Preston, the Minister of the Hayman Republic at Washington; Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister; Señor Soteldo, the representative of the Venezuelan Government; Mr. Helyear, secretary of the British Legation, and about a dozen or so of secretaries and attaches of foreign legations at Washington.

Scarcely Lad the guests been assigned to their "seats" when Governor Hill appeared, accompa-

"seats" when Governor Hill appeared, accompa-nied by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Secre-tary of State Cook, State Treasurer Fitz-gerald and Colonel Judson and staft. The little gerald and Colonel Judson and stain. The little group attracted scarcely any attention. In fact, Governor Hill seemed rather auxious to avoid notice, and in this he succeeded beyond expectation, for it was subsequently remarked that the President, in the whole time during which he remained on the stand, did not once look in the direction in which the Governor sat.

It was close upon 11 o'clock when the first faint sounds of music broke upon the waiting crowds in Madison Square from the direction of Fifthave. Gradually it swelled louder and louder. The notes became more distinct and above the din of marching columns and surging multitudes the strains of "My Country, 'tis of Thee " could at last be distinguished. A minute more and a solitary poincemen came dashing down the avenue, then a platoon of mounted police was seen turning the corner of Twenty-sixth-st, wheeling into Fifth-ave. It was the body accompanying the President's escort. Presently the tail bearskin caps of the Old Guard were discovered and close behind them the President in an open carriage, drawn by two bay horses. Secretary Bayard, looking haggard and care-worn, sat at his left. The President was dressed in a plain black frock coat, closely buttoned, and wore a tail silk hat. As he descended from the carriage he was The notes became more distinct and above the

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greeted by repeated cheering and the French guests lifted their hats as he made his way to the place from which he was to review the procession. He wore a bored but resigned look, regarding with a stony stare his surroundings and showing apparently little interest in the proceedings about to begin. He cast one last look at the lowering sky, with an almost melaucho'y interest regarded the chair which had been provided for him, but which custom forbade him to make use of, then resolutely threw back his shoulders and acknowledged the satute of the Old Guard, which had drawn up on the opposite side of the street. He had scarcely an eye for Secretary Whitiney and Postmaster-General Vilas, who followed in the next carriage, nor did he deign to look upon Secretary Lamar, who ascended the platform as if in a daze, followed by Colonel Lamont.

The short time remaining between the arrival of the President and the passing of the first of the column was devoted to an informal reception and introduction of the French guests to the President. But before this was done Governor Hill managed to make his way to where the President stood and pay his respects. The effusiveness of the greeting forced a sardonic smile from the lips of Secretary Whitney. This over, Mr. Butler, secretary of the American Committee, introduced M. de Lesseps. As the yout fill octogenarian grasped the hand of the President a faint cheer went to from those present. Neither spoke. It was an entirely informal introduction. With M. Bartholdi, who was the next to be introduced, the President exchanged a few words, but these, two, were cut short by the presentation of the remainder of the French delegation, who each in turn silently and solemnly shook Mr. Cleveland's hand and then departed.

These proceedings were hardly over when Gen-

These proceedings were hardly over when General Stone, mounted on a spirited black charger, at the head of the procession, came into sight. luting the President, he quickly wheeled, and with his staff took up a position immediately in front of his staff took up a position immediately in front of the reviewing stand and to the right of the President. Now followed, quickly in succession, regiment after regiment, each preceded by its band. The Naval Brig-ade, commanded by Captain Robert Boyd, presented a spiendid appearance, marching in ex-cellent order and presenting complete alignment. It was enthusiastically cheered, the Frenchmen joining in clapping of hands and shouting of brayos. Other regular troops followed, but no en-thusiasm was evoked until the strains of the 7th Regiment Band and the stirring are of the Marseil-laise broke upon the ear. It seemed to electrify Regiment Band and the stirring air of the Marseillaise broke upon the ear. It seemed to electrify the Frenchmen. Shout after shout went up, hand-kerchiefs and hats were waved, and among the plaudits of the multitude the regiment passed in its best style. For an hour after that no band seemed to know another time than that set to the words of "Partant Pour la Syrie." It was as if each succeeding band took up the air where its predecessor had left it. Most of the Frenchmen looked delighted. M. de Lesseps alone preserved a storeal exterior. The inclemency of the weather seemed to tell upon him, and he tried to aid circulation by stamping the boards of the platform with his feet.

seemed to tell upon him, and he tried to aid circulation by stamping the boards of the platform with his feet.

If the martial appearance of the "regulars" had excited the enthusiasm of the French guests in a marked degree, that of the Philadelphia police contingent did it still more. Their stalwart bearing, their splendid figures, firm steps and fine marching drew out round after round of applause. "Ah, co sont des beaux gens!" exclaimed one of the French iad es present, and "Cést magnifique!" chimed in her companion. "These are our real soldiers," remarked apologetically but with swelling pride a member of the American Committee who was doing the honors. The Brooklyn police force came in for almost an equal share of the admiration paid by the foreigners to the American guardians of the peace. But by far the greatest interest was shown in and the warmest applause bestowed upon the veterans and the battle-torn flags carried in their ranks. Each flag was cheered as it passed and many a hat was raised in silent tribute to the valor which they had witnessed. When an association of French veterans passed the enthusiasm reached its height. After that the interest shown in the parade, except when the firemen's associations passed, decreased.

It was past 2 o'clock when the end of the procession neared the reviewing stand. The rain was by this time descending in a steady drizzle. The carriages of the President and his Cabinet stood in waiting around the corner. In less than hive nimutes the little group which had been the cynosure of all eyes for three hours were seated in the order in which they had arrived, and in another minute they had vanished out of sight. The French guests had left the stand shortly before.

SCENES ALONG BROADWAY

It was after 11 o'clock when the head of the column swept into Broadway, and by that time the drizzling rain had increased to almost a shower. But this apparently had no effect upon the immense crowds that had assembled on each side of the street from Waverly-place to the Battery. Every a allable foot of ground, doorway and show-window was seized upon by the suspended all along the thoroughfare. Some of the larger firms, such as Tefft, Weller & Co., for the meeting. A dispute arose with the chairman, who instance, did not open at all. Even the side refused to allow Mr. Clancy to speak, on the ground streets near broadway were taken up by an army of trucks. Seats upon these rented at from 25 cents to \$1, and were disposed of rapidly, in some cases at even a higher price. So eager was every one to see the procession that the raising of umbrellas was prohibited all along the line, and few had the temerity to affempt to disobey this

Broadway were in the section through which the arade passed, yet there was a good deal of display all the way from Madison Square down. The Hotel Bartholdi, at Twenty-third-st., was covered with the National and French colors from roof to basement. Ever window on Broadway was draped with flags and bunting, while over the main entrance stood a fac-simile of the Goddess twelve feet in height. The entire front was lighted with a calcium light in the evening. This house, like all the other French hotels in the city, was crowded with Bartholdi's coun rymen from abroad and all parts of the Union. Along down to Union Square the tri-colored benner and the Stars and Stripes were seen on all sides. French and American banners floated from the poles in the Square and from the flag-stalls of the large buildings on the four sides.

DECORATIONS NEAR UNION SQUARE. The Everett House, at Fourth-ave. and Seven teenth-st., was lavishly decked with red, white and blue bunting, artistically arranged about a life-size portrait of Lafayette. Below the Square the amount of decorations increased. A most every building was adorned in some way with French colors, and some of them were almost entirely covered. The entrance to the Star Theater was handsomely festconed with shields, flags and bunting, as was the building occupied by Mac Nabb, the photographer, near Twelfth-st., which had in front a large picture of Bartholdi. The entire front of the Vienna Cafe was covered with hars of the two Republics gracefully arranged

about a statue of Liberty.

Among the other buildings hereabout that attracted attention on account of their dis lay were the American Express Company's, at Fourthst.
Daniell & Sons, Ivison. Blakeman. Taylor & Co.'s, and the other publishing firms, the Adams Express Company's, the Cafe Caricenture, n'ar East Houston'st, and the Metropolitan and Grand Central Hotels. Some of these rivalled in brilliancy of color the bright uniforms of the Zouaves and the National Guard.

and the National Guard.

The weather, depressing though it was, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd. Every one seemed to enter into the spirit of the occaone seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and outbursts of hearty cheering were frequently heard. While all the various divisions of the procession received more or less applause, the French societies, National Guard, Grand Army Veterans, the Volunteer Firmen the delegal is of tolice from other cities and the public school pupils were among those especially favored by the crowd. Gilmore's Band touched the heart of the multitude several times by playing the Marseillaise, interrupted with bits of National airs, such as Yankee Doodle, and the Star-Spangled Banner. One of the buildings that attracted the attention of all on account of its decorations was that of Kogers, Peet & Co. Besides a fine display of flags and streamers, it had an immense placard stretching almost across the entire front, bearing the words. "Liberte, Egalite, Frate-mile, with festoons of flass between. At one end of this sign was a large colored portant of bresident Cleveland, One of President Egalite, Fraternite, with festoons of flass between At one end of this sign was a large colored portrait of President Cleveland. One of President Grevy was at the other, while that of Bartholdi occupied a central position above both. The excellence of the pictures and the skilful manner in which all the de-orations were arranged called out a great deal of admiration. Several other large buildings were also decked in a way that caused the crowds to admire them creatly. Among these were these were the Prescott House, Collins Downing & Company's, Max Studier & Co's, Tredwell, Slofe & Co's, the New York Life In surence Company's and Delmon co's At Grant and at Canal sits the crowd was so large and denominative that the police hal considerable difMORE RUSSIAN MENACES.

THE OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA APPAR-ENTLY BEGUN,

THREATENING MOVEMENTS OF WAR SHIPS AT BURGHAS AND VARNA-PEOPLE FLEEING FROM THE LATTER CITY-ANGRY KAULBARS. LBT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1884; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Oct. 28.-The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following dispatch

"The two small ships which Russia has sent to the Pulcarian port of Varna promise to figure con spicuously in the history of the pending Eastern crisis. A certain number of their crew will in all probability be landed to protect the nervous gentleman who represents Russia at that port. One of the evening papers here publishes a telegram from Rustchuk stating that the Russian consuls at Varna and Burghas have received notice that gunboats will also be sent to protect them and the Russian subjects whose interests they guard. The telegram adds that it is believed the Russian ves sels will winter in Bulgarian waters after landing the troops that are on board. If this be accomplished even only at Varoa, Russia will have got in the thin edge of the occupation wedge and the rest will merely be a question of a few weeks.

"Of course the Powers will not make any fuss about the landing of a few Russian troops or sailors at Varna and of course M. de Giers is doubtless happy to be able to reassure the Powers on the score of the occupation. It suits all of them to accept this explanation and Austria more particularly, because, as everybody must admit, there can be no objection in making difficulties at the very moment when the delegations are about to meet. The Russian official gazette has not yet announced that a landing would be effected, but it has accounted for the dispatch of gunboats to Bulgaria by the alleged ill-treatment of fine-sian subjects. That, however, would appear to imply some slight exaggeration. The ill-treatment complained of amounts to this: There was a disturbance at Varna in the course of General Kaulbars's stay there in which some twenty peasants, including two Russians, took part. They were instily cudelled by the police and some of them went home with broken heads while fifteen, including the two Russians, were arrested on the following day. The Russian Consul made a great stir and obtained the release of his compatriots. There is no further foundation for the statement of the Russian official gazette. The population at Varna has naturally been thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of the two gunboats and it has been found prudent to guard the Russian Consulate. Many of the wealthy inhabitants have left the town.

"The postponement for a few days of the opening of the Great Sobranje is represented in some quarters to be symptomatic of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Bulgarian Government. At Tirnova, however, it is simply attributed to the fact that many of the county members have not yet arrived. There can hardly be any question of conciliation, as the authorities intend to proclaim the state of siege at Sophia. Nor is this astonishing. I hear that General Kaulbars is carrying on in just the same way as before. This extraordinary disposition of occupation. General Kaulbars eagerly looks forward to the moment when the country will be in the hands of the Czar'stroops, and as the General is in direct communicat Giers is doubtless happy to be able to reassure the Powers on the score of the occupa

Sophia, Oct. 28 .- At a private meeting a Tirnova of deputies belonging to the Government party it was decided to ashere to the Government policy toward Russia. General Kaulbars telegraphed to the Regency advising the raising of the state of slege at Sophia and Varna. The Russian Consul at Varna threatens to order the Russian war ships to bombard the town unless the Prefect permits free access of Russo-Bulgarian partisans to the Russian Consulate or if he tree to prevent the landing of sailors from the war ships. The members of the Sobranje are preparing to elect a Regent to replace Karaveioff.

NATIONALISTS AT DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

IN THE GOVERNMENT. Directs Oct 28 -At the meeting of the convocation of the Royal University of Dublin yesterday, the Nationalists made an organized attempt to obtain the election of representatives of their views in the Senate and to obtain a share in the government of the refused to allow Mr. Clancy to speak, on the ground that he was not a member. Mr. O'Connor supported Mr. Clancy, and said the latter had a right to speak, having paid his subscription the same morning. Mr O'Connor moved that the accining adjourn, but his motion was defeated by a vote of 24 yeas to 35 mays. The chairman retused to allow Mr. Claucy to vote and persisted in his refusal, saying his name was not on the books as a member. Eventually a proposal was made to nominate Mr. O'Connor as a candidate for a seat in the Senate, but this was rejected by a large majority.

DARK DAYS IN IRELAND. JOHN DILLON ON THE TRIALS THAT MAY COME

THIS WINTER. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- John Dillon has an article on the Irish question in the November number of The

Nineteenth Century. It says:

COLLISION ON THE THAMES. ONE STEAMER SUNK AND SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED -THE OTHER BOAT DAMAGED.

London, Oct. 28 .- The Bri ish steamer London, came into collision with the Minerva in the Thames. The latter vessel sank and seven persons were drowned. The Borderer sustained damage.

YOUNG BERNHARDT FIGHTS A DUEL. THE SON OF THE ACTRESS WOUNDS THE EXHIBITOR

OF A CARICATURE OF BIS MOTHER. Paris, Oct. 28.-Maurice Bernhardt, son of Sarah Bernhardt, has fought a duel with M. Langlois, the exhibitor of a painting ridiculing his mother. M

A LAST EFFORT TO SAVE SPROULE. HE MUST DIE TO-DAY-THE LAW MUST TAKE ITS COURSE.

Washington, Oct. 28 .- The Secretary of State made another effort to-day to secure a further re-prieve for R. E. Sprouie, condemned to be hanged tobeen received and it is presumed that the Canadian authorities, who have postponed the execution three ilines upon the request of the American Department of State, will not show further lessency.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 28.—Sheriff McMillan has been informed that the law must take its course with Sproule, the convicted murderer, on Friday, when he will be hanced.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1886 AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.—Lord Lytton will succeed Lord Lyons as British Ambassador at Paris.

LORD LONSDARE'S COLLIERS —Lord Lonsdale's colliers in Cumberiand, who have been on strike, have resumed work pending arbitration.

DAMAGED BY FIRE —Chadwick's Thread Mills in Bol-ton have been partially destroyed by fire. ADVOCATING DISESTABLISHMENT.—Baron Wolverton speakingat a Wesley an bazaarito-day, advocated immediate disestablishment of the Church of England.

JUDGES TO RESIGN. - Justices Blackburn, Lord of Appea; Grove of, the Court of Common Pleas; Field, of the Court of Queen's Benon; Deuman, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Huddleston. of the Court of Exchequer, are about to resign their justiceships.

REDUCING THE FISHERY SERVICE. OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—The crew of the Government steamers La Canadisone, employed on the fasteries service, which has retarned to Quebec from the Gaspe coast, will be at once disbanded.

FORBIDDEN TO PREACH IN THE CITY TEMPLE. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Rev. Hugh Reginald Hawes, vegat of St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Marylethon, was announced to preach a sermion to-tay in the City Temple (Congregational), of which the Rey. Dr. OTTAWA, Oct. 28 .- The crew of the Govern-

Joseph Parker is pastor. When the time for the begin

and Dr. Parker amounced to those who had assembled that Mr. Haweis did not appear and Dr. Parker amounced to those who had assembled that Mr. Haweis's bishop had forbidden him to proach in the City Temple. This statement was received with cries of "shame, shame."

THE DEATH OF BISHOP HANNINGTON, BARBARITIES INFLICTED UPON HIM BY KING MWANGA AS TOLD IN HIS DIARY.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The diary of Bishop Han nincton, who was put to death by order of King Mwanga of Uganda, Africa, has been published, giving the details of the last week of mislife. He describes the arrival of his party at Lubwas, where the chief, at the head of a thousand troops, demanded ten guns and three barrels of with him for a day, and the latter compiled. taking a walk the Bishop was attacked by about twenty natives. He struggled with his assailants, but became tance by the legs. When his persecutors halted they stripped and robbed him and imprisoned him in a notsome but ful of vermin and decaying bananas. hundred wives came out of curios ty to look at him.

tent where, though still ill, he felt more comfortable. He was still guarded, however, by natives. He reained in bed during the following days, welle parties of mained in bed during the following days, well e parties of the chief's wives out of idle curiosity came daily to see him. He was allowed to send messages to friends, but he believed they were intercepted. On the seventh day he writes that the fever continued, that at night the place swarmed with vernin, that the guards were drunk and noisy, and that he was unable to sleep. At last he became delirious. On the eighth day he was conscious. His entries on this day are trief:

"No news. A hyena howled all night, smelling a sick man. Hope he will not taye me yet."

This is the final entry. It is believed that shortly after

This is the final entry. It is believed that shortly after writing this he was taken out and put to death. Throughout the week there are frequent entries refer-ring to the comfort he derived from reading the Psalms.

MISLED BY BISMARCK'S DISPATCHES. PROMISING GERMAN DIPLOMAT LOSES \$1,000,000 BY SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 29 .- A promising German diplomat who was recently left in charge of the German Embassy at the capital of one of the great powers dur-ing the absence of the Ambassador, lost \$1,000,000 by bourse speculations, being misled by dispatches to his chief from Prince Bismarck.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE STATUE. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The Daily News, commentng on the dedication of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty " It is a great mistake to think the statue will in crease the friendship between the two countries America aid not want the statue. She took it because it was offered to her. When the last cannon boomed New-York was richer by a remarkable statue, and that is about all."

PARIS, Oct. 28 .- The floods in the Rhone and Garoune valleys have caused great ravages. The operation of the Bordeaux tramway has been suspended. Numerous villages are submerged and the inhabitants are in great distress.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE. PARIS. Oct. 28 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Primary Education bill, in the final division, was passed by a vote of 361 to 175. The announcement of the result was received by the Left with shouts of "Vive la Republique" and by the Right with counter cries of "Vive la Liberié."

INMAN INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY LONDON, Oct. 28,-The Inman International Steamship Company has been registered with a capital of £1,000,000 in £10 shares.

CHOLERA RAGING UNABATED IN JAPAN. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The steamer San ablo, from Hong Kong and Yokonama, which arrived 2, and Yokohama advices to October 13. Although the mortality from the disease is still enormous. From September 27 to October 7 there were 6,014 cases and 4,435 deaths. Returns for the four weeks ending September 25 give a total of 34,908 cases and 23,774 deaths. The average mortality was over 68 per cent.

PROTECTION FOR FRENCH WHEAT. Paris, Oct. 28 .- The Customs Committee of bill raising the duty on foreign wheat from three to five france. the Champers of Deputies has decided in favor of the

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

CONTESTING THE WILL OF A SCULPTOR. Newburg, Oct. 28 .- A contest has been be gun before Surrogate Coleman, of this county, over the will of the sculptor, Heury K. Brown, who died not long sculpture, the equestrian statue of General George Washington now standing in Union Square, New-York, The ground of the contest is insanity.

THE FIGHT OVER MISER WILSON'S FORTUNE. NEWBURG, Oct. 28 .- It is many a day since the Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that has agitated the people of Walden, Montgomery and other places in Orange and southern Uister more than the one just made public in regard to the will of the old miser, John Wilson. Although living the life of an outcast, he had accumulated in money and property an estate worth about \$30,000. When he died persons in Walden offered two wills to probate; one was designated the Hart will and the other the Kidd will. The latter was rejected and Surrogate Coloman, who has never had a case reversed, admitted the Hart will. It gave the principal portion of the miser's wealth to Miss Oldham, a young woman of clear head and preposeessing appearance who had been a constant friend of the old man nearly all her life. After a long contest the Court of Appeals has just affirmed the decree admitting the will. Walden offered two wills to probate; one was dealg-

DELTA UPSILON FRATERNITY.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 28 (Special) .- The fifty-second annual convention of the Delta Upstlon Fraternity is in session with the chapter at Madison University. Delegates are present from every chapter Oniversity. Delegates are present from every chapter of the fraternity. There are about 100 delegates in all. President Dodge, of the university, visited the convention and addressed it. He spoke on the advantages of college fraternities and heartily approved toem. The remainder of the session was devoted to routine business. This evening a reception was given by the Madison Chapter.

NO CIVIL SERVICE NONSENSE" FOR LOCKWOOD BUFFALO, Oct. 28 (Special). - Daniel N. Lockwood to-day qualified as United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York. Samuel M. Welch, jr., a young lawyer who has always been a hard worker in the party, it is thought will be made Mr. Lockwood's assistant. The new District Attorney was asked if applicants for the place would be put to a Civil Service test. "Not much," he said. "There is no Civil Service nonsense attached to this office. I shall pick out the men who are in my opinion best fitted for the office."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20 (Special) .- The Baptist State Convention to-day resolved to aid in the enact-

STRIKING OIL NEAR BINGHAMTON. BINGHAMTON, Oct. 28 (Special) .- The people near Whitney's Peint on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railway twenty-five miles from here have discovered oil at a depth of 1,675 feet.

AIDING THE FORGER FRANCIS TO ESCAPE. COLUMBUS, Oct. 28 (Special.)-Convict Francis in the tally-sheet forgery case to-day testified that he was assisted in his flight from the prison by "Sam" Crouch, a Democratic councilman. Crouch is to be presented for abetting the escape of a prisoner. The lawyers for the defence to-day issued subpostas for Governor Foraker and his clerks.

SEALED VERDICI IN THE CONVERSE CASE TRENTON, Oct. 28 (Special) .- The case of Dr. Converse, of Jersey City, who sued the Delaware, went to the jury late this afternoon. This evening they returned a sealed verdict which will be opened in the morning. The plain iff was strock by a train and sustained injuries from which he has never fully recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SHERIFF ROWAN IN AN ASYLUM.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A CAR.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST NEAR RIO, WIS.

DISASTER ON THE ST. PAUL PAILROAD-A MOTHER GIVES HER LIFE FOR HER CHILDREN. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-The limited pa train which left Milwaukee on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad last night at 10 o'clock was thrown from the rails into an old stone quarry near Rio, Wis., early this morning. The disaster caused a great deal of apprehension and alarm in this city, as 1 was known that a number of Chicago people were of board the train. Superintendent George O. Clinton, who was here, said: "We are not used to accidents of this kind on our line. There is no doubt that this is the worst wreek the St. Paul has ever had. The train left Chicago at 7:30 p.m. It was made up of one baggage and one mail car, one passenger coach and three sleeping coaches. It was due at East River, something over eighty miles west of Milwaugee, at 12,15 a.m. There it was thrown from was destroyed.

Mr. Clinton showed his dispatches from the scene of the disaster. They stated that the baggage and mail cars, the passenger coach and two sleeping cars were burned and that there was no serious injury or loss of ife in the sleeping cars. The train did not carry the usual number of passengers from Chicago. It was learned at the hotels that the following were the passengers on the train: W. A. Sanders, of Brookigt.; G. R. Fairbanks, of Fiorida: Bishop and Mrs. Whipple, of den, of St. Paul; George Stored and Cyrus Beckel ravelling men from New-York, and Edward Potter, of

Post Office Inspector J. T. Metcalf, of this city, wie or the east-bound passenger train, which was aide-tracked at Rio Station to let the limited train pass. He arrived in this city to day. He said: "We were lying on the side-track at Rio when the report came that the fact train had been derailed at the switch. I got out of the number of railroad men on our train were put on our they returned the engine was attached to our train and we backed to Portage and continued our journey through Horicon, instead of by the regular route through Water-

A dispatch to The Evening Journal from M. wanked says that Assistant General Manager Tucker, of the St. Paul Road, this morning made the following statement: "The baggage and mail cars were demolished and, so far as we know, five persons were killed. I don't know how many were injured, nor how badly The demolished ears were burned. One sleeping car was also destroyed by fire. We have sent out two special trains this morning with physicians and help and everything possible is being done. I don't know

life is the trouble." Engineer Searie, of the wrecked train who was at firet reported killed wasonly slightly hurt. He arrived in Milwankee at 11 a.m. He says that when the crash came he was thrown down with two large packing cases smoke, and at first he thought he was injured internally and that he was bleeding at the lungs. He was taken out, however, without serious injury, and was able to render assistance to the other unfortunates.

B. Loewenbach, a job printer of this city, was on the wrecked train. He says the scenes after the accident were harrowing. The passenger coach was "telescoped" at both ends and the fire and smoke prevented the imprisoned and injured passengers from escaping. Passengers from the sleeping cars gathered around the blazing cars, but were powerless to render assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their half in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams Issued from the death trap. One heavy woman in particular, he says, tore up one of the seats with almost superhuman strength, and endeavored to break her way out of the care, but her strength failed and she fell to the floor. Only three persons escaped from the passenger cer, a man and two children. The man was observed, as he forced his way through the ventilator on top of the car with all his ciothing from the waist downward burned off, and his flesh roasted, and bleeding from cute inflicted by broken giass. Bvery one of the wrecked cars were burned, with the exception of the last sleeping car, which was cut away from the burning wreck. All of the bodies of the victims were burned in the wreck.

A dispatch to Tae Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin from

"There are two side tracks at the place, and at the time the train was due there last night, both were occupied by freight trains, one by a wild train and the other by train No. 14, which had just pulled in from the west to allow the limited to pass. No. 14 was long and the conductor was at the heat of the train relying upon the brakeman to attend to the switch. One report says the rear brakeman, whose business is was to close the awareh

on his crew, and thus also on him, that he ran to the woods in despair, leaving his train. He has always been a most careful and efficient man, much trusted by the company."

The Inter-Occan dispatch from Milwaukee says that the mail car was incharge of John Resch, of Pianfield, who, with his live men, escaped, though badiy bruised. They got all the valuable mail out before the ear was burned. Sixty bags of papers were destroyed. The two intile children saved were those of C. R. Scherer, of Winona, Mun, Mrs. Scherer and ner mother, Mrs. Rosina Johns, were in the car and perished, but were able to put the children out through a window. The children were sent home. The coact contained about twenty people and the momentum of the sleep rs behind it raised the centre of it up like a leiter A, when the bottoms came together, smashing everything to prees and pinning the people down in their saats. General Manager Miller, who went out to the scene of the railway secident at 4 a. m. to-lay returned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He said in response to a question that he had little information to give beyonid what had already been given. He believed that twelve persons lost their lives in the wreck. Among these were two women wearing the garb of nuns, both of whom had passes. One was a mo her superior of some convent. Information received here leads to the belief inta she was the mother superior of a convent at Newcastle, in Fou Du Lac County, which belongs to the Third Order of Franciscan Sisters. A merchant, at whose store the sisters bought goods, anys there were three of them and that they had their packages taken to the depot to go up on the hight train to St. Paul. The other victims whose names Manager Miller had were hother victims whose names Manager Miller had were to the depot to go up on the hight train to St. Paul. The other victims whose names Manager Miller had were three of them and that they had their packages taken to the depot to go up on the hight frain to St. Paul. The other victims whose names Manager

Faribault to-morrow. He was not injured in the accident.

A dispatch to The Milicankee Sentined estimates to number of persons burned to death at twenty-six. A force of men has been engaged to-night in raking over the runs of the coaches. At 11 o'clock the charred remains of eleven victims had been is ken out. In the packet of one man was an envelope addressed, 'Ji. Turing, Forty-ninth-st., Chicago, Ili." A trave ling manipa med Dibble was among the victims. Mrs. L. Lowrey, of Milwankee, also perished.

The names of the dead obtainable to-night are: Scherre, Mrs. C. R., of Winona, Minn. Johns, Rosima, of Winona.

BRINKER, Louis, residence unknown.

MARE, Mrs. George, Chicago,
WOLTENSPORE, Emil, residence unknown.

The last named was accompanied by another man whose name is unknown. The names of the other

whose name is unknown. The names of the other whose lives were lost cannot now be obtained. The in

Starte, Lucius, conductor, of Milwaukee, badly injured about the cheet, but probably not fatally.

CLARKE, Wate, Comomowo, brakeman, leg proken.

SMITH, Charles F., Chicago, broken arm and wrist, face cub badly by broken spectacles.

PHILLIPS, James, brakeman, cut badly about the head.

RESULT OF A CONDUCTOR'S DISOBEDIENCE Sr. Louis, Oct. 28 (Special).-The Toledo express on the eastern division of the Wabash was in haion with a freight train near Mitchell, Ili., at 1 a m. to-day. Both engines were wreeted and William Bailou, the express messenger, was killed. The freight conductor disobeyed orders. S. A. Baughman, a brakenan on the passenger train, was crusised so that he will die. Several passengers had limbs fractured.

SHE PAYS TAXES BUT SH. CANNOT VOTE. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28 (Special) .- Mrs. Mary Mary H. Oldfield, a wealthy taxpayer of this city, appeared at the office of the city clerk to-day and saked permission to register as a voter. She was accommended by Dr. Mary Walker, of Washington, who laid down has version of the law on the question. The City Clerk sent the women to the satisfatal attorney-seneral, who courtecously but firmly declined to direct the clerk to permit Mrs. Oldfield to register.